

Bay Area Humane Society and Animal Shelter, Inc. (Green Bay, WI)
 Cats International (Cedarburg, WI)
 Chippewa County Humane Association (Chippewa Falls, WI)
 Clark County Humane Society (Neillsville, WI)
 Coulee Region Humane Society, Inc. (LaCrosse, WI)
 Dane County Humane Society (Madison, WI)
 Eastshore Humane Association (Chilton, WI)
 Eau Claire County Humane Association (Eau Claire, WI)
 Elm Brook Humane Society (Brookfield, WI)
 Fox Valley Humane Association Ltd (Appleton, WI)
 Humane Society of Marathon County (Wausan, WI)
 Lincoln County Humane Society Inc. (Merrihill, WI)
 Northwoods Humane Society (Hayward, WI)
 Ozaukee Humane Society (Grafton, WI)
 The Pepin County Humane Society (Durand, WI)
 Rock County Humane Society (Janesville, WI)
 Rusk County Animal Shelter (Ladysmith, WI)
 Shawano County Humane Society (Shawano, WI)
 Washburn County Area Humane Society (Spooner, WI)
 Washington County Humane Society (Slinger, WI)
 Wisconsin Humane Society (Milwaukee, WI)

WEST VIRGINIA

Federation of Humane Organizations of West Virginia (Mineral Wells, WV)
 Hampshire County Pet Adoption Program (Paw Paw, WV)
 Hancock County Animal Shelter (New Cumberland, WV)
 Humane Society of Harrison County (Shinnston, WV)
 Humane Society of Morgan County (Berkeley Springs, WV)
 Humane Society of Parkersburg (Parkersburg, WV)
 The Humane Society of Pocahontas County (Hillsboro, WV)
 Humane Society of Raleigh County (Beckley, WV)
 Jackson County Humane Society/Jackson County Animal Shelter (Cottageville, WV)
 Jefferson County Animal Control (Kearneysville, WV)
 Kanawha/Charleston Humane Association (Charleston, WV)
 Marshall County Animal Rescue League (Glen Dale, WV)
 Monroe County Animal League, Inc. (Union, WV)
 Morgantown Animal Control (Morgantown, WV)
 Ohio County Animal Shelter (Triadelphia, WV)
 Ohio County SPCA (Triadelphia, WV)
 Ohio County SPCA (Wheeling, WV)
 Putnam County Humane Society, Inc. (Scott Depot, WV)
 TLC Animal Sanctuary (Clendenin, WV)
 Upshur County Humane Society (Buckhannon, WV)
 Wetzell County Humane Society (New Martinsville, WV)

WYOMING

Animal Care Center (Laramie, WY)
 Caring for Powell Animals (Powell, WY)
 Cheyenne Animal Shelter (WY)
 Dare to Care Animal League (Riverton, WY)
 Humane Society of Park County (Cody, WY)
 Lander Pet Connection, Inc. (Lander, WY)

Laramie Animal Shelter (Laramie, WY)
 PAWS of Jackson Hole (Jackson, WY)
 Wyoming Advocates for Animals (Cheyenne, WY)

By Mr. BOND:

S. 1479. A bill to require procedures that ensure the fair and equitable resolution of labor integration issues in transactions for the combination of air carriers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. BOND. Madam President, I rise today to introduce a bill that is very important for many employees of the airline industry in my State of Missouri and elsewhere across the country. The legislation is entitled "The Airline Workers Fairness Act."

I have previously written to the distinguished Presiding Officer and the ranking member to explain to them the reason for this concern; that is, the fact that for the good of the country, the airline industry, and the traveling public, American Airlines acquired the assets of TWA. This was a good measure for continuation of airline service, for the employees, and for the communities served.

Now, however, as a result of the outrageous terrorist attacks on September 11, airlines across the country have found a significant decrease in volume.

I believe there is no safer time to fly the airlines than now. We go through a little more security. I am delighted to do it. I believe that we are safe on airline travel, certainly safer than we were before September 11. I believe it is an outstanding time to fly. But many people, because of legitimate concerns for themselves and their families, are not flying. So there are layoffs going on throughout the airline industry.

What this bill seeks to do is to ensure that after the two companies, American Airlines and TWA, and TWA Express, are merged, after the first of the year, that the employees of both merged airlines will be treated fairly.

Obviously, everybody understands with a decrease in airline traffic, there is going to be a need for layoffs. We have seen those layoffs. We hope, we fervently pray, that we can get back to business in the United States and get people flying again so they will use this valuable resource and get these people back to work.

I have talked to an awful lot of people at TWA who realize they will be a much smaller percentage of the total workforce than the larger numbers of American Airlines employees. They have sought to find a way to make sure that these two airlines are combined in a fair and reasonable manner. They looked at the Allegheny-Mohawk approach that was applied by the Civil Aeronautics Board when those two airlines were combined, and the transactions in that were performed in a way to encourage negotiation, mediation, and ultimately resolution of se-

niority integration issues by a neutral third party arbitrator selected by the parties.

The purpose of this is to ensure that there is a fair and reasonable basis for resolving the seniority issues facing these employees.

Several people have accused me of having some formula that I want to see adopted, having decided in advance how this should proceed. I don't know enough about seniority practices of either of the airlines to try to propose a solution. But when you have both parties coming together, seeking an arbitration panel or arbitrator who is knowledgeable and who will hear presentations from both sides, we can make sure that American Airlines employees and TWA employees are all treated in a fair and reasonable manner.

I am very pleased to say we have had strong support from the Airline Pilots Association, the International Association of Machinists, the Teamsters, and the AFL-CIO. Nobody knows how these issues will be resolved, but an awful lot of people are counting on us to make sure they are resolved in a fair and reasonable manner, giving both sides an opportunity to be heard and to have an arbitrator propose a final decision.

I look forward to working with the occupant of the chair and others as we move forward on this very important matter. I thank my colleagues for their kind attention. I ask that if they wish to join me in this bill, please do so. It is important that we act on this measure this year. I will be happy to respond to inquiries and work with colleagues who have thoughts on how we can improve.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 164—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 19, 2001, AS "NATIONAL MAMMOGRAPHY DAY"

Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BROWNBARK, Mr. BYRD, Mr. CAMPBELL, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CLELAND, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. FRIST, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. LUGAR, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MILLER, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. REID, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Ms.

SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. WELLSTONE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. RES. 164

Whereas according to the American Cancer Society, in 2001, 192,200 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer and 40,600 women will die from this disease;

Whereas it is estimated that about 2,000,000 women were diagnosed with breast cancer in the 1990s, and that in nearly 500,000 of those cases, the cancer resulted in death;

Whereas the risk of breast cancer increases with age, with a woman at age 70 years having twice as much of a chance of developing the disease as a woman at age 50 years;

Whereas at least 80 percent of the women who get breast cancer have no family history of the disease;

Whereas mammograms, when operated professionally at a certified facility, can provide safe screening and early detection of breast cancer in many women;

Whereas experts agree that mammography is the best method of early detection of breast cancer, and early detection is the key to saving lives;

Whereas mammograms can reveal the presence of small cancers up to 2 years or more before a regular clinical breast examination or breast self-examination, reducing mortality by up to 63 percent; and

Whereas the 5-year survival rate for localized breast cancer is over 97 percent: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 19, 2001, as “National Mammography Day”; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate programs and activities.

Mr. BIDEN. Madam President, today I am submitting a resolution designating October 19, 2001, as “National Mammography Day.” I am pleased that 62 of my colleagues have endorsed this proposal by agreeing to be original cosponsors. I might note that I have submitted a similar resolution each year since 1993, and on each occasion the Senate has shown its support for the fight against breast cancer by approving the resolution.

Each year, as I prepare to submit this resolution, I review the latest information from the American Cancer Society about breast cancer. For the year 2001, it is estimated that over 192,000 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer and slightly fewer than 41,000 women will die of this disease.

In past years, I have often commented on how gloomy these statistics were. But as I review how these numbers are changing over time, I have come to the realization that it is really more appropriate to be upbeat about this situation. The number of deaths from breast cancer is falling from year to year. Early detection of breast cancer continues to result in extremely favorable outcomes: 97 percent of women with localized breast cancer will survive 5 years or longer. New digital techniques make the process of mam-

mography much more rapid and precise than before. Government programs will provide free mammograms to those who can't afford them, as well as Medicaid eligibility for treatment if breast cancer is diagnosed. Information about treatment of breast cancer with surgery, chemotherapy, and radiation therapy has exploded, reflecting enormous research advances in this disease.

So I am feeling quite positive about our battle against breast cancer. A diagnosis of breast cancer is not a death sentence, and I encounter long-term survivors of breast cancer nearly daily. And the key to this success is early diagnosis and treatment, with routine periodic mammography being the linchpin of the entire process. Routine mammography can locate a breast cancer as much as 2 years before it would be detectable by self-examination. A study released just this year showed that periodic screening mammography reduces breast cancer mortality by a whopping 63 percent. The statistics tell the story: the number of breast cancer deaths is declining despite an increase in the number of breast cancer cases diagnosed. More women are getting mammograms, more breast cancer is being diagnosed, and more of these breast cancers are discovered at an early and highly curable stage.

So my message to women is: have a periodic mammogram. Early diagnosis saves lives. But I know many women don't have annual mammograms, usually because of either fear or forgetfulness. Some women avoid mammograms because they are afraid of what they will find. To these women, I would say that if you have periodic routine mammograms, and the latest one comes out positive, even before you have any symptoms or have found a lump on self-examination, you have reason to be optimistic, not pessimistic. Such early-detected breast cancers are highly treatable.

Let me consider an analogous situation. We know that high blood pressure is a killer, and we are all advised to get our blood pressure checked from time to time. Are we afraid to do this? No. Why not? Because we know that even if high blood pressure is detected on a screening examination, it can be readily and successfully treated. We also know that high blood pressure is not going to go away by itself, so if we have it, we should find out about it, get it treated, and move ahead with our lives.

The argument for having periodic routine mammograms to detect breast cancer is similar. Most of the time, the examination is reassuringly negative. But if it is positive, and your previous routine mammograms were negative, it meant that this cancer has been detected early on, when it has a high chance of being cured.

And then there is forgetfulness. I certainly understand how difficult it is to

remember to do something that only comes around once each year. I would suggest that this is where “National Mammography Day” comes in. This year, National Mammography Day falls on Friday, October 19, right in the middle of National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. On that day, let's make sure that each woman we know picks a specific date on which to get a mammogram each year, a date that she won't forget: a child's birthday, an anniversary, perhaps even the day her taxes are due. On National Mammography Day, let's ask our loved ones: pick one of these dates, fix it in your mind along with a picture of your child, your wedding, or another symbol of that date, and promise yourself to get a mammogram on that date every year. Do it for yourself and for the others that love you and want you to be a part of their lives for as long as possible.

I urge my colleagues to join me in the ongoing fight against breast cancer by cosponsoring and voting for this resolution to designate October 19, 2001, as National Mammography Day.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1726. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1727. Mr. SMITH, of New Hampshire submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1728. Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mrs. LINCOLN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1729. Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mrs. LINCOLN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1730. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1731. Mr. LIEBERMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1732. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1733. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1734. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1735. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.